

CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

THE PUBLIC SPEAKING PLAN.

The Nashville man who claims to have read Col. House's recent article in the American opposing National aid to education, says that the colonel says the people are educated by listening to political discussions from public speakers.

That is what might be termed the stump school, and would suit for the class politicians are wont to denominate "the dear people." That was the kind of popular education in vogue in the old days when "the silver tongued orator" got in his work on crowds of gaping rustics and bedizened them with flights of florid rhetoric. The people of the progressive new South have no time to devote to that sort of thing, and prefer to read what the eloquent statesmen have to say when it appears in cold type. Then, too, the people of to-day need to know something besides politics, and they wish to hear from the outside world somewhat oftener than it pleases the statesmen to swing round the circle with their very instructive speeches.

Col. House's idea in this regard leads us into a little reflection as to what particular politicians it would be best to listen to in order to learn certain branches. Sometime when Senator Logan is having one of his renowned contests with Lindley Murray it would afford an excellent opportunity to study grammar. We have a local light who could also give lessons in the same science. He is a member of the Tennessee Senate, and made a speech at the Court House in this place last Fall which he opened by saying, "Fellow citizens—I have rode twenty mile to day to be with you."

These public speakings, too, afford a splendid opportunity to study character. Some man who has been considered an honest gentleman all his life before he chanced to be nominated for office, can be shown up by a speaker of the opposi-

There is no doubt a great deal of very valuable information to be picked up by this public speaking plan, but a good system of common schools inspired by the surplus in the National treasury would afford a more suitable education for practical uses. We favor the common schools.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

S. M. A. C. had an article in a recent number of the Tobacco Leaf, which explained her position on the bloody shirt question and, in a manner, atoned for her former radical expressions in that regard, though she was loathe to admit that this last production was intended to recant its predecessor.

But notwithstanding her declarations to the contrary, we are going to take it as a complete retraction of the objectionable article, and will proceed to welcome the Leaf's talented and versatile correspondent into the company of those who found their opinions on the all enduring principles of truth and soberness. S. M. A. C. is too sensible and too Christian (we use the word in a liberal sense,) to abide by the morbid sentimentality conveyed in the sentence: "hatred with me is an immortal." She will not again assert that everybody at the South should forever hate everybody at the North, because there was once war between the sections, and we know she will not again indulge in an ugly snarl because this particular community extended a common courtesy to a party of guests who had been invited here from beyond the Ohio.

There is no more reason that there should be enmity between the people of the North and South, than that the Scotch and English should continue to hate each other on account of ancient border forays; that the descendants of the Roundheads should continue to despise those in whose veins flows the blood of the Cavaliers, or that Britons of to-day should fly at one another's throats, through loyalty to the white or the red rose.

The United States is one nation, and its people, irrespective of States, have a common destiny—a great destiny, and a proud one. Any sentiment or feeling that is calculated to stir up or perpetuate bad feeling between the sections, is fetid, wrong and unpatriotic, no matter whether it comes from the North or the South.

The causes that led to the late war are dead, beyond possibility of resurrection. No candid mind can now review them and say that either section was wholly in the right. We of the South are justly proud of the gallant defense our soldiers made and there is no occasion on our part for retraction or apology. But he is indeed a narrow minded bigot, without tolerance or catholicity, who can not allow as much for the other side. The war at best was a bloody mistake and all of its animosities should be buried.

Under the present status, a citizen of Tennessee should have the same feeling

of regard for a citizen of Iowa, that he has for one of Georgia. Either is his compatriot and nothing more.

The subject of immigration is a practical one, and should not be considered with regard to sections, except in a practical way. We believe that the South needs immigration, and we should certainly prefer the thrifty Northerner to any other class of immigrant. They manifest a disposition to come South, then by all means, let us not only invite them, but hold out inducements to them to come. We want all the white blood possible in this section, and that of the Americanized Anglo-Saxon, is preferable to any other.

A SHORT AND A LONG HAUL.

Some time ago, when Senator Harris took the pains to explain himself on the railroad regulation question, he was found to be more liberal on some points than had been generally supposed; but he adhered to the absurd theory that all rates should be proportioned according to distance. To express the idea in popular parlance, he thought it should be made illegal for a road to charge as much for a short as a long distance.

It is truly surprising that the Senator, having given the matter all of the study that he claims to have done, should have selected this point, of all others, on which to hold the railroads to a strict account. This was even given over by some of the rabid regulators in this State, and they opposed the bill introduced into the last Legislature, by Representative Johnson, because it embodied that feature.

A very fine argument, in this regard, has been made by Mr. Albert Fink, and we commend it to those who wish to give the matter a thorough study; but without any abstruse reasoning, we think it is easy to show that such regulation is not to the interest of the people at large, and most especially the farming community.

Railroads make a distinction between "through rates" and "local rates." It is the former which most affects the interests of the people. All goods brought here for sale have through rates, and all tobacco and other exports are carried off on the same terms. These through rates are very low. For instance: the freight on a pair of shoes from Boston to Clarksville is the fraction of a cent. Such charges, of course, are eventually paid by the consumer of the articles on which they are taxed; and it is desirable that they should be low. The farmer, too, pays the freight on all produce shipped abroad. In order to keep through rates at a minimum, it is necessary that local rates be made to yield every cent possible.

The effect of local rates on the people generally sinks into insignificance when compared to the amount they are forced to pay out on through rates. As an example: there is not one farmer in a hundred, residing in this county, who, during the year, ships an article to Paris, Tenn., or Bowling Green, Ky.; but there is no citizen, however, humble, who does not pay out something on shipments from Clarksville to New York. He pays it on nearly every article that he purchases, and on every pound of the produce of his labor shipped to that point.

Now, Senator Harris' idea would compel the railroads to give a rate from Clarksville to New York in the same proportion as that from Clarksville to Bowling Green; and we appeal to any man of common sense to say if it would not be greatly to the detriment of the people.

A MONOPOLY.

We have always opposed the idea of a railroad commission, until the Clarksville Street Railroad Company began operations, and now our eyes are opened to the great necessity for such a thing. This street car company is the greatest monopoly on record, and "a very Dagon among these Phillistines." A proof of how this soulless corporation oppresses the dear people, lies in the fact that it charges the same for a short and a long haul. It is clear to our mind that the road is discriminating against Clarksville, in favor of Skutumpah. There is no way to control it without a commission and we propose that one be elected on the 15th. As suitable men for the position we suggest Mr. G. M. Bell, Hon. A. H. Munford and Mr. Jim Hall. We want a commission that will do justice, both to the road and the people, and Mr. Hall being a railroad man, we think it would be a good idea to put him on to counterbalance the other gentlemen, who are champions of the people's rights.

The election of taxing district officers came off in Memphis to-day. President Hadden and his associates seemed to have every prospect of reelection, and nothing leads us to anticipate a different result except that they had the combined and enthusiastic support of all the local newspapers. We hope their strength was such as to triumph over that obstacle.

SEED! SEED!

CLOVER SEED, RED TOP,
ORCHARD GRASS,
OATS, and TIMOTHY,
—ALSO—
HAY, BRAN, CORN,
In Ear or Shelled, and
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KEESE & NORTHINGTON.

A GENTLEMAN who has been looking over the Congressional Record has made the following discovery: "In the National House of Representatives there are forty-two Johns, forty Williams, twenty-seven James's, ten Georges, twenty-one Charles's, seventeen Thomas's and one hundred and fifty-seven Jackasses."

S. M. A. C.,

UNCONVERTED AND UNCONVERTIBLE.

She Still Walks in the Ways of the Wicked.

To the Chronicle:

Will you let me say very briefly, that I assume to know my own meaning a trifle better than even an omniscient editor, and that I reiterate, in the most emphatic terms: "With me, hatred is an immortal." As to the bloody shirt, I take no stock in the garment; have never been a stirrer-up of strife; and, with regard to the late war, would simply file a caveat against a repentance that is assumed to be necessary all on one side. I know very well that forgiveness and dirt eating is the winning ticket now, but am so habitual to being in the minority, the knowledge doesn't hurt. The ground I occupy is, that having fought and lost, we accept the result in good faith as to action, without feeling that there is ought to be sorry for or ashamed of in the fight we made. "If this be treason, make the most of it."

And I am more than willing to accord Iowans and Georgians a parity of excellence; for, of the first, my sole experience is, the gallant cavaliers who cursed and insulted age and womanhood; of the last, I have seen two—newspaper men both. The first was a cast-iron, galvanized, patent, back-action, double-first-class idiot, who told me that an unseen friend was "A perfect blonde with the blackest hair and keenest black eyes I ever saw." The other was by nature an idiot, by habit a dead-beat, by grace a widower. Imagine the combination! If further information on State excellence is wanted, inquire of the bondholders of the L. A. & T. S. M. A. C.

HON. JACOB FROELICH, of Little Rock, Ark., has been appointed Chief of the Mineral Division of the General Land Office. Col. Frolich was married in this city shortly after the war to Miss Mollie Finley, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Finley, now of Memphis.

A Fortunate Disciple of Franklin in Boston.

A Boston job printer, Mr. M. B. Nelson, No. 76 Merrimac St., held one-fifth of Ticket No. 46,799 in the November Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, which drew \$75,000, costing him \$1. He is single, about 22 years of age, lives with his parents, and this prize-money will enable him to extend his business. He is a steady, industrious young man, and will make good use of his wealth. Boston (Mass) Commercial and Shipping List, Nov. 26. He can print his own lack.

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THAT PESKY PORKER



Again Asserts Himself in Local Legislation.

The Board of Mayor and Alder men met in regular session Wednesday and when some minor business, such as cancelling coupons, &c., had been dispensed with, that all important topic, the Hog Law, was again broached and again disturbed the wonted quiet of the Board.

The troublesome question this time assumed an entirely new shape, and brought out some knotty legal problems that will, in all likelihood, have to go to the Supreme court. City Attorney West is tearing his hair and searching musty tomes in hope of finding some precedents on the subject. The best recognized authority on the American Pig, excepting some of the Clarksville Aldermen, is Prince Bismark, and it is probable that his Highness will have to be consulted in this case. When the City Attorney has finished studying the questions sprung last night, he thinks he will be competent to write a book on Hog Law, and it will no doubt be the crowning effort of his life.

The chief difficulty last night came up after this fashion: When the hog question was last before the Board, it was in the shape of an ordinance, on its second and final reading, for the repeal of the law that prevents the Clarksville swine from enjoying his full liberty. Mayor Howell decided on this occasion that the ordinance to repeal an ordinance "is lost because there is no quorum voting." At least that is the way Recorder Bailey took down his words, and the minutes containing them were read and approved last night. When, therefore, the repealing ordinance was again brought up, his honor decided that all proceedings in this matter must be de novo. That is, that they must rub out and start new; that the passage of the ordinance this time must be on its first reading, the other, having been decided lost and so approved in the minutes, could not now be revived.

This was a bombshell in the ranks of the majority opposed to the Mayor. It in a manner inclined them to the use of cuss words, and for a few minutes there was enough brimstone and blue blazes floating around the City Hall to convert it into a miniature sheol.

In the midst of this sulphureous canopy, Alderman Hyman thought he saw a way out of the difficulty and moved to reconsider the motion approving the minutes. The Mayor replied that they might reconsider as much as they pleased, but the minutes would not secure his signature in any shape except that in which they stood. He would put his august autograph only to minutes that recorded facts and the facts were as they were then written.

After this there was some more sheol and then the majority concluded to pass the repealing ordinance any way, and did so.

The question now stands this way. Has the ordinance to repeal the hog ordinance passed only one reading, or two, which is necessary to make it a finality. Is the Clarksville hog free to roam whither soever he listeth, or does he still remain in durance vile? A point like this "must give us pause." The Mayor and the minority, are on one side and the majority of the Board on the other.

In the meanwhile the hog is anxious to know what his rights are in the premises. Long confinement has made him thin. Like Cassius he is lean and hungry and the heroic soul within him, yearns for liberty. We present his portrait above, engraved by our special artist, and call on the sympathetic public to notice his noble bearing. See how defiantly he arches his spine. He seems to be in a listening attitude and no doubt thinks he hears one of his "Aldermanic champions" addressing the multitude and exclaiming: "Once again I swear the Clarksville Porker shall be free."

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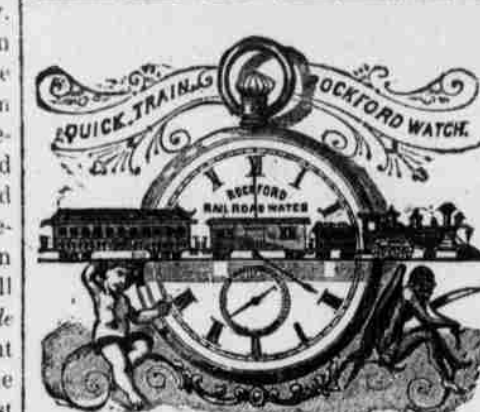
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